A STRANGER'S WISH ... For the Tribune. BRIGHT bloom the summers round this spot, Mild blow the winters from the sea, Where I have found a sheltered plot,

A home of hospitality. Where on a pillow soft and white, Lit by a calm, unclouded noon I've dreamt-and by the rosy light Have only been awoke too soon.

Where with sweet morsels I've been fed, Of unknown music from the trees, Like wandering notes of minstrels dead. Whose spirits drift along the breeze.

Where through green lanes, where fire-flies gleam, Fair shapes have shot across my view As radiant as that soft, pale beam.

As strange, and ah! as transient too. Where, 'mong red blossoms of woodbine, Thick clustering round the swallow's nest,

I've seen the honey bird sip wine. With gleaming wing and emerald crest. Bright bloom the colors round this spot Of years that ripen, never set:

Of joys that know no twilight blot Of memory, or slow regret. THOMAS BLACKBURNE.

RIGHTS For The Tribune, I HEARD a voice cry through the night, Crying from off some lonely hight, A gently earnest cry for Right.

Through the sad sweetness of that voice A stifled echo did rejoice, As if the sadness were of choice.

And all along the south-wind spread. With scents and dews its tones were shed, Shadowed with vagueness, not with dread.

But gathering more articulate, Breathless I heard soft lips relate The grievance of their mortal state.

- " I will have Right! my right to be Just in all love-borne ministry : The spring beneath thy roots, oh, tree ! " My right, when toiling and dismay
- Oppress the burdened noon of day, To freshen it with salt sea-spray. " To be, when hearts shall fail for fear,
- Seeing eclipse of suns draw near, A star-shine in the darkness clear. " To be, in this world-beaten dust, A still evangelist of trust,
- Waving white wings before the just. " My right to stand beside the dead. With hands upon the living head,
- Both unto rest eternal led. " My right to pure child tears and smiles, To baby-love and tender wiles,
- Hope, that the weariest heart beguiles. " I will not have thy place, oh man! By petronel and barbican, Or reeking in the battle's van.
- " My strength against the ruder foe. I will be three beneath the blow, My right to love, and thine to know."

For The Tribune CLAIMS OF THE HUMAN.

BY MRS. E. OAKES SMITH,

Now Man needs the Friend and Brother. Not To-morrow, but To-day-Bear we must from one another-Love we must, and love alway.

Not the wise, not the strong-hearted-Human hearts yearn not for such ; Better is its love imparted To the tempted over-much.

Love the weak and tendril-yielding, Who else succorless were left-

Who imploringly ask shielding Ere they be of strength bereft. Art thou strong and all exempted From the shame, remorse and woe? Veil thy face, Oh! thou Untempted! Only God the heart doth know Brockinn, L. L.

For The New-York Tribune. THE LOST FAIRY. BY MRS. H. J. LEWIS. WHERE shall I look for thee ?

Where the low waves come rippling to the shore, And the wild sea-bird dips his weary wing ! Where giant rocks repeat the ocean's roar, And back its cool, baptismal waters fling? Not there! the long white surges still rejoice, But bear not hence the echoes of thy voice.

Where shall I look for thee ? Where waters leap into dark, cool abysses, Catching the sunbeams in their joyous sweep? Where the spray evermore embalms in kisses

Tree, flower and shrub that overhang the deep? Not there! thy foot-prints linger, but the eve Clearer than water drops hath passed us by. Where shall I look for thee?

In groves with singing birds at sunset hour ? On hill-tops crowned with morning's rosy light? Where rainbows span the rushing Summer shower Round which the lightning plays with glances

bright? Not there, not there! the guest hath passed nway

With spotless robe and wreath and festal lay. Where shall I look for thee ?

Oh! where no eve can see thy hallowed face Save God's and mine! Thy home henceforth shall

The precincts of my heart where love will trace

All that thou art and hast been unto me : There, there, where storms do reach not, thou shalt dwell

With an immortal love to guard thee well!

LOVE

On! if there is one law above the rest Written in Wisdom-It there is a word That I would trace as with a pen of fire Upon the unsulfied temper of a child—
If there is any thing that keeps the mind
Open to angel visits, and repels
The ministry of ill—tis Haman Love! God has made pothing worthy of contr The smallest peoble in the well of Truth
Has its peculiar meanings, and will stand
When man's best monuments wear fast away.
The law of Heaven is Love—and though its name The law of Heaven is Lore—and though its nan Has been usured by passion, and profuned To its unbely uses through all time, Still, the external principle is pure; And in these deep affections that we feel Omeipotent within us, can we see The lavish measure in which love is given. And in the yearning tenderness of a child For every bird that sings above its head, And every creature feeding on the hills, and every tree and flower, and running brook, We see how everything was made to love. And how they err, who, in a world like this, Find any thing to hate but human pride.

The Irish and Gen. Scott.

I cannot be silent while the rabid demagogues of the self-styled Democratic party are ing the most wanton aspersions u Irish voters who are shaking off the rust party, and coming out infavor of Wisfield Scott.
One of the charges brought against us is, that we openly avow we support the Wnig candidate

because we earnestly believe him to be attached to our "ancient faith." This I brand for a delib-erate falsehood. No avowal of that kind was ever made. We are led by no such dekision, and it is "soft" for any one to suppose there is an Irishman in this country who has resided here long enough to be legally entitled coa vote, and yet is so "green" as to be gulled by such a belief. In choosing between the candidates, we are guided by purer and nobler motives than this class of scurvy politicians give us credit for. We join the bapper of that man who gives the strongest guaranties of an upright and prosperous administration, by unfolding to our view a career which has reflected glory on his country, and redounds to his own undying fame. This assertion by itself would be scarcely worth noticing. It can find no favor in any mind on which the lamp of intelligence sheds its luster. But it is the characteristic threat they have pinned to it, that deserves attention. They shake their heads and say, (as ope of them said in presence of several persons a few days since,) if the Catholic prie-thood dare to exert their influence against the New-Hamped glory on his country, and redounds to his own to exert their influence against the New-Hampshire candidate, "they may look out for powder and ball." What an uncalled for ebullition of desperate rancor is this, to say the least. These men know full well that the Catholic priesthood have studiously avoided in all political contests the intermedding with the views of their flocks. Yet this furious threat is made at them for some sinister purpose, which I cannot clearly compre-Perhaps they labor under the impress that they can intimidate the Irish to support their ticket. They have for time out of mind succeeded in attracting an enthusiastic people to their side, (but that was in the days of Andrew Jackson, with whom all that was worthy the support of adopted citizens in that party, sunk into the grave,) but I apprehend they will find it a difficult by when they attempt to discontinuous. job when they attempt to drive them by "powder and bail." They know right well that the Irish vote has long been the great element of their strength, and that without it the hopes of their candidate sink to a kindred "blue" with the laws of his native State. It is like outling their eve-teeth to take it from them. "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" was a moving entreaty; but "Do it, Cassius, or I'll shoot you!" does not strike the ear with the same music. Threats will full to achieve their end. Tacy will make more by keep-ing cool, than by the system of ranting demagegueism which they have thus far in the cam-paign so vigorously pursued. Doubtless they will receive more Irish votes than they deserve, but I trust there will be enough that they will not receive to teach Franklin Pierce a wholesome Democratic lesson. That is, that the opinions of the masses in this country are strongly allied to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and that no State behind the age in her hostility to those principles, can put forth a candidate who represents that hostile feeling, and ride him rough-shod into the Presidential Chair.

A CATHOLIC.

SUMMER RAMBLES.

Michigan-Chicago. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, July 22, 1852. The rapid view obtained of the interior of Michigan while one is whirled along at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour over the great central railroad which traverses the peninsula, gives one an agreeable idea of the country. Its general features are soft and pleasing, without strikingly picturesque scenery; bespeaking fertility of soi and careful cultivation with the prosperity attendant on such circumstances. The villages have a clean and thriving aspect; and the winding streams that now and then connettishly breck upon the sight, crossed by the iron track, and disappearing in the embrace of the woods, with the clear lakelets bordered by strips of marshland or clustering folinge, are most refreshing to the eve. The Huron thus lingers for many miles, as if nowilling to be lost to the traveler's view, even where the beautiful wild oaklands border the road, and stretch onward for miles. Sometimes these proves are so close and umbrageous as almost to have the character of woods; again they are stately parks of ancient looking trees, with broad patches of sunshine lying between their shadows on the waving, wild grass. There are many thick purseries of young oaks growing up to form these mujestic orchards in time, if not removed by the hand of "improvement," which has already made devestation in the beauty of the undulating land-

Leoni is a township had in remembrance as the place where many of the conspirators involved in the late trial lived-and where the mischief orginated. Jackson, situated on a stream called Grand River, is a place of considerable business, and has the State's Prison, a large and long building, which shows to advantage about half a mile from the

At Albion the Female Seminary, a Weslevan Institution, stands on an elevation commanding a fine view. The buildings are spacious and neat, and surrounded by extensive grounds.

At Marshall the cars stopped for dinner, and we had the first sight of the pretty stream called the Kalamazoo River. The oak groves all along are enameled with wild flowers, the loveliness of which might escape the eye of the ordinary traveler, but which will reward attentive observation. My friend M-, counted forty-five varieties on the way, the botanic names of which she duly noted down-she is an enthusiast in the science, and will find enough to delight her in her North-West-

Not far from Gelesburg Is the deserted institution of "Alphade phia," established by some disciples of Fourier a few years since. After leaving Niles, the hills become more prominent and the country more broken, and o casionally covered with patches of heavy timber. Same of the log cabins are rude enough to remind us of pioneer days, and built in that primitive style-the logs projecting at the corners. After an hour's travel, the whistle announces that we are near New-Buffalo, and the boundless expanse of Lake Michigan, all phlaze with the beams of the westering sun bursts on the sight. The track takes a southward turn, and shortly after crosses the line of Indiana, keeping the lake in view for some time, till it; blue waters vanish behind masses of dease foliage. Before long we come upon tracts of prairie land, extending from the head of the lake. Here and there a cabin or shanty, rudely constructed, is the home of laborers who have found employment on the road. The women at work, and the men smoking or mending fishing tackle out of doors, sfiord a picture of emigrant life hardly suited to the advancement of a railway; here it is simply homely, while it would be poetical a few degrees further North and West. The scene of the Chicago massacre in 1812, is hereabouts. The sunset glow was yet lingering in the west as the train stopped, about a mile out of the City of Chicago. The handsome dépôt not being finished, the passengers arriving are at the mercy of rival backmen, of whom, in other stepping places on the route the way is kept pleasantly clear. Nor should we by the way, forget to notice the tender care so quietly manifested for the traveler's comfort, in the provision of pails of ice-water, invitingly arranged with dippers at hand, and calling forth mental expressions of gratitude in such weather as we had the luck of.

It was not long before our party was gathered into a carriage, and we were safely set down, at rather a late hour for the visit of so many guests, before the hospitable mansion of Judge W-, on Michigan-avenue. There are many degrees of welcome, and many different ways of expressing it, more grateful to the heart than any demonstration through the medium of customary phrases. Miss Sedgwick somewh re says her ideal is realized, when the new comer is received with an unclouded brow in a house so crowded that the young lady has to steep on a lounge in her room,

where she tells her beloved guest the news of the family. Brighter still is the token, when the friends of the guest, and her friends' friends, are, for her sake, received to home and heart, though the unfinished house be stid in the hands of masons and carpenters; when the sweet lady of the mansion and her charming daughter prepare with their own hands, (the servants having retired) the late meal for the refreshment of weary and dusty wanderers, who are somewhat doubtful if less than "all great Neptune's ocean" will suffice for a thorough cleansing; when no scheme of going to a hotel will be listened to, and strangers are made to feel at home by such heartfelt genialities of kindness as only heart-proceeding courtesy could devise. Such was our happy lot, and the more cheering was the kindness, as one of the ladies in our party suffered all next day from illness which required the quiet and care of a home for her resto-

A pleasant drive on the following morning showed us Chicago in its best and busiest aspect. The streets are broad and not too compactly built up, and the city generally is spacious and open, and has an airy appearance-albeit, the plank streets in its business part are far from clean. The Chicago River winds its serpentine course through the midst, and vessels sail on its bosom. the bridges opening to let them pass through, and closing immediately for the passage of carriages. The most desirable and fashionable residences are on Michigan-avenue, a fine street fronting the Lake, between which and it is an inclosed strip of public land, set out with trees; it will form in time one of the most magnificent drives in any city on the continent. There are several gardens in the vicinity of the town, from which fine views may be had of the surrounding country, and the extensive sweep of the prairies beyond. One of these gardens we visited in the afternoon, and had many localities pointed out by its intelligent proprietor. The city limits extend so far out as to afford room for a vast increase of population ; a few years, however, may see them filled up. Great numbers of cattle may be seen feeding on the prairie, and we were informed that it is customary for those residents who keep caws, to give them every morning into the charge of a herdsman, who takes them out, tends them while they feed all day, and brings them home at night. Far as the eve can reach, a slightly elevated ridge may be seen, on which part the streams whose waters are to flow into the St. Lawrence, or find their rest in the Gulf of Mexico; and so near are the sources of each, that at the breaking up of winter an accident may lead either way the contribution

of a chance rivulet. One of the prettiest sights in Chicago is a Church built of a kind of variegated stone brought from the prairies. A splendid panoramic view of the city and surrounding country can be had from an observatory on the top of the Tremont House. On this picture our eyes rested while the purple of sunset faded from the west, and the young moon roce through the clear ether and the blue Lake ley in shadow, while myriad lamps, lighting up as by magic, far and wide, showed us the peopled city still slive with activity, and labor, and care, which the dark and solemn night cannot put to E. F. E.

NORTHERN NEW-YORK. An Outrage-Union Village-Crops-Storm-

Politics, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna..
WHITEHALL, N. Y., Wednesday, July 28, 1852.

A horrible outrage has been perpetrated in this village within a few days past. The papers here are slow to chronicle the deed, and I eive you the facts as I learn them.

It seems that a young widow lady of French extract, a sufferer by the late fire in Montreal, left that city for Whitehall in pursuit of a home and employment. She came to Whitehall a stranger, and was acosted in the French language by one of her countrymen. He offered to be her friend, and directed her where she might find work. She accompanied him around a hill, and when distant from the village, becoming suspicious of her professed friend, fled to the first house she came to. the family that they had a "bad character the house, and if they did not drive her out, the house would come down. Upon this the stranger was requested to go to a house near by, where she would be protected. That place she reached in safety, but it proved that there was but one person at home, and she a timid woman. Here was no protection. The ruffians came up, to the number of twelve or fifteen, and dragged the stranger back from the house some forty rods gagged her, and subjected her to the most abominable outrage. She was held by brute force as their victim for hours, and left a frightful object of abuse-bruised, and even her ear-rings torn out and pocketed by the leader in crime. The woman carried to a house, helpless, and is not yet on

The next day the whole village was aroused, and Constables placed on the track of the mon-sters. Several were secured. They proved to be mostly Canadian French, ranging from sixteen to twenty-five years of age. The youngest turned State's evidence, and related occurrences, which were corroborated by the woman, too revolting t one time, the populace could hardly be restrained from inflicting summary punishmen on the outlaws. They were brought before Justive Hall, and nine of the number have been sen Salem Jail. It is thought that ten years will be their shortest term in the State Prison.

GSEENWICH, Wash, Co., Friday, July 30, 1852. Since my last visit here, the Troy and Rutland Railroad has been completed, running within eight miles distance of this, and a branch ead to this place is projected. I presume it will be built. The present year a new and specious Hotel has been completed, which cannot have a rival in this locality, and for one generation at least, can pever be any other than a Temperance House. Summer visitors may pass through several States before they will find a village of this size combintream, scenary, soil, groves, walks, cultivated grounds and tasteful, elegant residences. The number of the trees may be inferred from the in-He was staying with a quiry of a stranger. triend, distant from the village, and cause in from the juntth, inquiring for the Post-Office. Being told to "keep on down the street," he asked " how far down if the woods is it !

No licenses are granted in this town of some seven thousand people, and the Maine Law is seen with its practical blessings. One suffering poor families, such as were numerous years agone, are now not to be found; and in the same streets where numbers might be seen daily drunken, there has not one been seen for several weeks. The young farmers are buying small farms, and the older ones depositing their money in the Washington County Bank, to be ready for use in the approaching season of traffic.

Up to last evening, this region of country has suffered for want of rain. Hay is not more than half a crep, and some of the finest of the ungrown in the herds will be sent down to the butchers. Perhaps it may be our fortune in the City to buy beef a little chepper, if not quite so fit. Now they have rain, which was accompanied by a hurricane. Huge forrest trees were twisted off and many of the village shade-trees are prostrate; f-nces are strewed and chimneys have fallen, finding their way through roofs. One falling on the haise of the late William H. Mowry, not only drouged the house, but came near destroying the life of a daughter of the family.

This was an early Anti-Slavery place, and in 1848, I sm told, near one half the voters were of the Free Soil class. The Pittsburgh candidate will receive a fair vote at this election. I do not

On the other hand there are bolters from Pierce, They say he is the Prince of Hunkers, and unless will endeavor, if elected, to crush the free spirits of the North, and they spurn him. You want the news, and Iam sure I do not "speak in meeting" when I give you the name of one Democrat who goes for Scott. It is Judge James I. Lowrie, a gentleman of cultivation, high social position, and held in universal esteem where known for his legal

I reserve other notes made by the way, and send this, which may not reach the City before your servant does, as I leave in the morning.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Brothers Skupinski, &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1852. The Attorney-General has been put in possession of a confession from the brothers Skupinski, now under sentence of death, which is so starling in its character as to cause a universal shudder at its recital character as to cause a universal mandet amount you remember a statement published about a month since, giving the details of a confession made by Matthias Skupinski to a countryman of his own, named

thias Skupinski to a countryman of his own, named Skavinski.
That Individual had formerly been acquainted with the elder Skupinski, and visited him at the M syamon-sing prison. Matthias made a confidant of hin, and told him a fearful tale of crime and bloodshed in which he had been a conspicuous actor. According to this statement, the aggregate number of persons murd-red by him and his friends was not less than eighty, while thirty houses were burned by the same party.

This contession was detailed to Mayor Gilpin by the recipiers of the disclosure. The story was published in

This contession was detailed to Mayor Gipin by the recipient of the disclosure. The story was published in the newspapers at the time, and caused considerable sensation. Col. Korponay very unwisely went to the prison and translated the whole statement to Matthias, who, as a matter of course, denied having made a confession. On the strength of this self-justifying denial of a condemned criminal, Col. Korponay came out in the papers with a card, contradicting the story, and charging Mr. Shawinski with having fabricated the whole statement and swarp to a falsehood.

statement, and sworn to a falsehood. It now appears that Blaise, the younger of the wretched brothers, was shown the confession of Mathias at the time it was first published, and acknowledged its truth. This indorsement he has not with

n since Thursday last Matthias evinced some little signs of contrition, and in the morning, in the presence of Rev. Wm. Alexarder, the Chaplain of the prison, and Mr. Louis Tonssig, the sworn interpreter, he made a Mr. Louis Tonesig, the sworn interpreter, he made a full confession of his crimes. He said that he killed the boy Lehman by striking bim on the head with the fron leg of astove, and that he and Kaiser cut up the body. Bialse, he says, was not present at the time. He told of a series of crimes, which fully corroborated the state-ment made by Mr. Skawinski. To this terrible tale of blood Mathias added the details of several fearful scenes in which he and his companions were the

actors.
On the afternoon of the same day, Matthias made On the atternoon of the same day, Maithas made another confession, which tailied with the first in all its shocking details. This second disclosure was made in the presence of Sherid Deal, Deputy Sheriff Miller, Rev. Mr. Alexander, Mr. Anthony Freed, keeper of the prison, Mr. Henry C. Snyder, and Mr. Toussig, the interpreter. Matthias says that Bislee acted in concert with him and Kaiser in most of these outrages. From the stary told by this monster, there is but little doubt that he and his associates were the perpetrators of the Coshe and his associates were the perpetrators of the Cos-den and Bartle murders, and many others which have een involved in mystery.

The feeling of contrition evinced by the eldest of the

brothers, on Thursday, appeared but temporary. Dur-ing the recital of his misdeeds, he displayed a great deal of ferceness, and said that he no was worse than other folks. He murdered people, but the Americans murdered him: so they were all alike, he contended. The num-ber of murders and their horrible details, of which Mat-

ber of murders and their northise deads, of which Machinas confessed himself guilty, were so terrible as to fairly bewilder those who were listening to him.

During Thursday, the miserable brotaers had an interview, for the first time since they were sentenced. Blaise was taken into the cell occupied by Matthias. They embraced each other when they met, but neither of them exhibited the emotion which might be expected under the circumstances. They conversed freely in the Pollsh larguage. The burden of their conversation was of a recriminating character. Those who were present geaned from what passed that they were compresent g can't from what passes that they were com-pelled to leave England about two years since, in con-sequence of crimes they had committed there. Blaise said he wanted to go to Russia but that in this he was overruled by Matthias, who insisted on coming to the United States. The younger brother said he thought this the worst-place they could go to.

this the worst place they could go to.

They will have another interview on Thursday next, the day before that fixed for the execution of Mathias. Blaise is not kept chained. The fetters were taken off Mathias's ankle some time since, but were replaced at the time of the disclosure made by Mr. Skawinski.

The health of Mathias has suffered much during his confirement. He has no appetite, and is growing quite thin and cadaverous. Blaise, on the contrary, appears to enjoy his food, and is quite fleshy.

The prisoners are visited by two Catholic priests. Neither of the cu prits seem sisposed to seek consolation in religion. The eldest, on every occasion, rails at the Americans for sentencing him to the gallows; he keeps strict count of the days as they pass, and watches

the Americans for sentencing nim to the gallows; he keeps strict count of the days as they pass, and watches with fearful anxiety for the coming of the time fixed for the expistion of his great crimes.

No person, excepting the two priests and the authorities, are suitered to visit the cells of the condemned.

We understand that it is the design of Sheriff Deal to

execute the sentence of the law, upon Matthias, with his

eyes and florid complexion. His proper name, if Mathies is to be believed, is John Rukowski, He is a butcher by trade. He is still at large. It is to be regretted that he cannot be secured.

The National Union Covention was or-

ganized yesterday, in the Supreme Court room of the State Heuse, for the normalization of Daniel Webster for the Presidency, and a suitable candidate for Vice President, as Independent Union candidates. Sixteen States are represented. It is reported that the Convention would nominate a Philadelphian for the Vice-President Hon. I Wayne Kenned. cy, Hon. J. Wayne Kennedy, of Pa., was called to the chair, but declined; whon Hon. Charles E. Stewart, of Miss., was elected.

Arrival of the Ohio.

The steamer Ohio arrived on Monday morning from Aspinwall, July 21. Sne brings no later dates The piston of her starboard engine became loose when two hours out, and compelled her to make the run to Kingston with one engine. She sailed from Kingston at 5 P.M., 26th uit. Off Port Royal, spoke steamer Illinois, six days from New York, all well. 29 h ultimo, lat. 29, long. 72, passed brig Lima, bound soutaward.

The Ohio reports the following deaths: July 19, at Navy Bay, J. F. Walter, Band Master, 4th Injantry; July 26, in the harbor of Kingston, W.m. Johnson, formerly boatswain of steamer Onlo.

The following persons came passengers

in the Ohio from Aspinwall:

A. Gold, E. Carey, S. Buedl, J. Follansbee, H. Ball, H. A. Reynolds, C. French, Capt. Wm. Hudson, Thos. Morton, G. Forth, Jos. Sanborn, B. H. Hong, J. B. Ravell, J. Demming, E. L. Johnson, F. A. Wheeler, C. Howard, O. T. Vanborcen, J. Brown, A. P. Beebe, Mr. Bache, lady and 2 children, Mr. Jones and lady, L. Lawang, J. Vine, J. A. Miller, Mrs. Mischne, Mrs. Holl, J. Farron, J. R. Hunes, G. Hattier, M. Smith, H. Baches, J. P. Hunt, R. McKinley, D. Sanbord, M. A. Baker, E. A. Cock, G. G. Hanoun, W. Ames, G. Fuller, N. Winans, J. Cassen, O. Helsend, J. Lavourette, Wm. Hughes, F. W. Marsh, D. Hutchings, J. Francis, P. Vayrett, V. Delore, W. Williams, J. Williams, J. Williams, J. Williams, J. Williams, J. Williams, J. Gosen, G. G. Kutchler, S. A. Sectt, J. W. Lewis, J. Gobmun, D. G. Kutchler, S. A. Sectt, J. W. Lewis, J. Gobmun, D. G. Marce, A. Durbam, J. H. Dickinson, W. H. Otts, J. Light, A. Milched, P. Kelly, J. Landgrave, L. Baement, S. Johnson, T. Brown, M. Ozectten, M. Greefel, M. Tolly, J. Grouty, A. McChe, B. Bethelet, Mrs. Amabold and daughter, and 45 in the steerers. in the Ohio from Aspinwall :

The following is the Ohio's Specie list :

We tender our thanks to E. W. Hull. Purser of the Ohlo, for prompt and acceptable favors.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the schooner Joven Fernando, from Vera Cruz, we have received papers from the City of Mexico to the 10th inst. inclusive. Don Juan Rodriguez, a respectable cit-

izen of Cienagas, was assassinated on the lith uit by the Indians. The papers are filled with accounts of the raysges of these barbarians in all the frontier

The Italian Opera Company are still in Mexico, playing to crowded houses. Heavy rains had occurred in the State rrero, causing great damage to the crops and de-ag a vist quantity of cattle.

who strong a vast quantity of cattle.

We perceive that the diligence, as usual, is invariably robbed on its way to the capital. The Mexican payers mention this with great sang freid, and seem to consider it quite a mettar of course. The project of convoking an extra ses-

sion of the Government has, according to the Mealter, been rejected by the Migistry. [N. O. Bee, July 26,

From the Plains.

The Fort Smith Herald of July 17 gives hear of a Whig who will not vote for Gen. Scott, a full account of the murder of Capt Marcy's command

by the Camanches, which has already been announced by the telegraph.

Two expresses arrived in this city to

Two expresses arrived in this city to Col. Wilson commander of the fort one from Fart to buckle, the other Fort Washita, on Wednesday eventog last, bringing the melancholy and dist essing in celligence of the destruction of the expedition to the heat-waters of Red River, and murder of Captain Marcy and the whole of his command, about eighty man.

It appears that a Waco chief came into Fort Arbuckle, a few days ago, and stated, that when out on the plains, with his band of Indians, about 20 days' travel from Arbuckle, that a company of Commoches and Klow systems into his camp, some of them dressed in soldiers' clothes, and others with bayonets fastened to sticks, and other articles he knew belonged to troops, and that they stated to him, that as the Camanches were on their way to attack the post on the Brazos, they came across Capt Marcy's expedition, and when they discovered him they went into his camp, and he gave them presents, and then expedition, and when they discovered min they into his camp, and he gave them presents, and then

At night the Indians succeeded in getting up a starnpede among the horses and mules, and run them of, after which, about six o'clock, or about daylight, they attacked the command, there being about 2,000 (ndlans, and fought all that day, and the next day they succeeded in killing off the whole company.

It is also reported by the same chief that the Caman-

It is also reported by the same chief that the Cantactories intend attacking fort Arbuckle, and the posts on the Brazos. He says, that he escaped by giving up all the peltries, &c., that he had, and was glad to got off by that means. The Wacos live in the neighborh ad of Fort Arbuckle, and the officers at that post place full confidence in the report. The expresses sent in from Arbuckle and Washita, show plainly that an attack is apprehended. Indeed, reports of the gathering of the Comanches,

in a body, and their determination to attack the waites have been frequent in this place for the last four or tive months, and it accords with the statement made by Col. Humphires, of Fort Washita, who went out some time ago to trade with them, and was ranbed by them, his ompanions murdered, and he barely made his escape; n account of which was published in The Herald two If this report proves to be true, and there appears to

e not much room to doubt it, an Indian war i tribes that room over the pratries, and through the montrina of New-Mexico. The real arrength of these Indians is not known, and when combined will present a formidable force, that the United States will find very hard to subdue.

The prairies West will afford the Indians means of

The prairies west win an ord the indians means of socialing troops, as invited as the tanmocks of Florida. They extend for hundreds of miles, and in many places are nothing but a sonly plain, upon which men places are nothing but a sendy plain, upon which men nor beart can fit d subsistence, being generally desi-ture of water. The Indians are acquainted with the prairies, and know every hiding place, and places for retreat, most of them being inaccessible to the whites. There is but one regiment of troops on the Brazis, and that regiment having only about half her compli-ment of men, divided into two posts, some distance apert, and are, therefore, in me situation to meet a large and formidable band of Indians, and are so for from

the white settlements as to be able to get no aid from hat quarter.

We regret exceedingly the loss of so many valuable. lives, and we are led to mourn over the sad fate Captain Marey, an intimate friend, and an enterpristo Captain Marky, an intimate train, and an each personal high minded officer of the army, and Dr. G. G. Summard, an amiable and respectable physician of our city; also Captain Strain, of Fort Washita, and Mr. J. R. Suyden, of New-York, who accompanied the expedition for pleasure, besides others, of less note, but whose loss to their friends will be nothing the less on that account, and will fill their hearts with sadness and grief.

An express left here on Thursday morn ing for Little Rock, with dispatches from the Command-er of this Post for Washington City.

FROM SANTA FE .- Dr. Hammond, Sureen in the United States Army, arrived yesterday in his city, and left the same day for Harrisburgh, Penn-ylvania. He brings but little news, in addition to what

e have received. Col. Sumner, now acting as the military commander, at d also as the civil Governor of New Mexico, has formed treatles with all the Indian tribes, and peace and security were expected. The two bands of the Apaches were the isst to treat, but the establishment of forts in their territories, and in the country of the

Navajes, has produced very favorable results

The last treaty was concluded but a few days before
the departure of the mail. Col. Summer was in Santa
Fe, actively pressing forward his plans in the various making the trip. On the way in, they met a very large number of Camanches and Ktowas, but received in molestation from them. [St. Louis Republican, July 27

SAFETY ON STEAMBOATS.

A RELL.—To amend as act entitled." An act to provide for the bette pelled in whole or in part by at

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no Reeman register, under the provisions of this or the act to which this is an amendmeet, shall be granted, or other papers issued by any collector, to any ve-sel propelled in whole or in part by steam, until he shall have sath factory evidence that all the provisions of this act have been fully compiled with; and if any such vessel shall be madgated, with passengers en board, without complying with the terms of this act, the owners thereof and the vessel itself skylbe subject to the pendities contained in he second section of the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the

provisions of the act, to examine provisions of the act, to examine and see that suitable and safe provisions are made throughout such vosco or guard against loss or danger from fire; and no ideans or other papers on any application shall be granted the cirections of the inspectors for preventing fires are not compiled with or if any compusable material liable to take fire from heated from, or any other heat generated on boare of such vessels in and about the buller-pipes, or machinery, shall be placed at less than elabteen inches distant from such heated metal or other substants which to cause limiton, unless a column of air or wavel likely to cause ignition, unless a column of air or wavel intervenes between such fleated surface and any wood or intervenes between such feated surface and any wood or other combustible material so exposed, safficient at all times, and under all circumstances, to prevent ignition, as an additional preventive, it shall be shielded by some incombustible material in such manner as to leave the dr to circulate feely between such material and the wood. Provided, however, if the soutcure of steeners navigating rivers only be such material and the wood. Provided however, if the soutcure of steeners navigating rivers only be such that the requirements aforesaid cannot, without serious inconvenience or suchifice be complied with, inspectors may vary there from it in their judgment it can be done with safety.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That every vessel so propelled by steam, and carrying passengers, shall have not less than three forcing pumps of at least six inch chamber, two to be worked by nand and one by steam, if steam can be employed, otherwise by hand one whereof shall be placed near the stern, one near the stem, and one amostly; each having a suitable, well-fitted bose, of at least two-thirds the length of the vessel,

fitted bose, of at least two-thirds the length of the vess hept at all times in perfect order and ready for immed-are use; each of which pumps shall also be supplied with water by a pipe connected there with, and passing through the side of the vessel, so low as to be at all times in the water when she is silout; and shall also have suitable provision for turning at any time a current of steam into the hold; [Provided, hanceer, Tast any steamer which shall not at any time corry more that fity passengers shall not be required to have more than two such pumps, one of which shall be prepared to which by steam as aforesaid.] Provided, that in steamers now sating rivers only one of the pumps aforesaid may be fire are in the opinion of the inspectors sufficient to as SEC 4. And be it further snacted, That every such ver

SEC 4. And on parase states, that every such excepting passengers, shall have at least two boats, supplied with oars, in good condition at all times for service, one of which shall be a metallic life-beat, fice-proof, of approved model, not less than twenty feet long, six feet six inches wide, and two feet deep, and in all respects a good, substantial, safe sea-boat, capable of respects a good, substantial, safe sea-boat, capable of sustaining, inside and outside, tifly persons, (and having a carvas lender around the gunwale, filled with cirk, of not less than six inches in diameter,) with life dues attached (increto,) to the gunwale, at suitable distances. And every such vessel carrying more than fifty passengers shall also have a similar bit for every additional fifty passengers, or, instead thereof, for every additional fifty passengers, or, instead thereof, for every such manber, a good, substantial, safe, wooden life-boat, of suitable model, fitted with life lines in manner aforesaid, and capable of sustaining, inside and outside, that names of the model, miss with the mass to matter an early acceptable of sustaining, inside and outside, that number of persons. Provided, however, That ferry and tow-boar shall be exempt from the obligation to carry the life boar her in provided for; and the inspectors are hereby us thorized to grant a like dispensation to [small] steamer of light draught navigating small or shallow rivers, and also to allow any other steamers navigating rivers only to carry but one metallic life-boat, the same being of suitable model and dimensions: Provided, Taey shall b tally satisfied that such steamers have other provisions for the preservation of life in case of fire, which are amply sufficient for that purpose. SEC 5. And be it further enacted, That every such

vessel carrying passengers, except ferry-boats, shall also be provided with a good life-preserver made of cark, double its, [or] copper, or other equally suitable mate-rial, or, in the place of such life-preservers, floats, if as well adapted to the purpose, for each and every person on board, which life preservers shall always be distri-buted and kept in readiness in the barths and state rooms for the benefit of passengers occupying the same and also in most conspicuous and subable place for alothers; and shall also keep after the rate of eight fire-but of the vessel, which shall always be kept distributed in suitable menuer and in good order, ready to be used

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That every such vessel carrying passengers on the main or lower dock, shall be provided with sufficient means convenient to such passengers for their escape to the upper dock in case of fire or other accident endangering life.

SEC. [6,] 7. And be it further enacted. Tout no curtains made of cotton, or of any material althe combustile, shall be suspended or used in any such vessel carrying passengers: |nor shall powder, oil of turpentine, or

materials which ignite by friction, he carried by as such vessels as freight; and when kept on board at the country of the cou

misdemesniar, and punished by a fine not exceeding—or imprisonment not exceeding—mash.

Sec. [7] 9. And be it further enacted. That instead of the existing providents of law for the baspecta of steamers and their equipment, and invested of the resent system of pilotage and the present mode of emiloging engineers, the following regulations shall be absented to wit. The Collector or other chief efficient in the custosis, tegether with the supervising engineer for the supervising inspector for the district in each of the following c flection districts, namely, New Orless and St. Loude, on the Mississipal River; Londeville, Chainnall, Wasceling and Pattsburgh, on the Onio River Batalo and Cleve and, on Lake E te; Devolt, non Devroit River; Nashville, upon the Camberland River. Chicago, on Lake Michigan: Osseey, on Lake Ostarle, Burlington, Vermont; and Mootle, in Alaxemshall designate two Inspectors of good character and suitable qualifications to perform the services required of them by this set within their respective distrations of whom, from his practical Knowledge of his building, and the uses of steam in navigation, shall be fully competent to make a reliable exclusion distration of the dutes of an engineer emplyed in navigation of the suits of steam era and their equipment, deemed sucestial bastery of hie and property, when such vessels to amply of the material, the strength, form, were maniship and sultableness of such bullers and oscillation of the quality of the material, the strength, form, were maniship and sultableness of such bullers and acceptance of the dutes of an engineer emplyed in navigation the construction and these two persons thus designated, if approved by the President Secretary of the Treasury, shall be, furt the time of such designation, inspectors, emposited and required to perform the duties herein specified to

and required to perform the dunies better species, so wit:

First: Upon the application in writing by the master or owner, they shall, once in every six months at least carefully inspect the bull of each steamer belonging to their respective districts and comployed in navigation, and shall satisfy the mesleys that much vessel so submitted to their inspection is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for [not exceeding] — deck passengers and — caldin passengers, and is in a condition to warrant the be left that she may be used in navigation as a steamer, with safety to life and property, and that all the requirements of law in regard to fires, both, pumps, have, life preservers, and other things, are faithfully completed with; and if they deem it expedient, they may direct the vessel to be put in motion, and may acopt, my other suitable means to test her sufficiency and that of her equipment.

Second: They shall also once in every six months.

and may adopt, my other suitable means to test her safficiency and that of her equipment.

Second: They shall also once in every six months, inspect the beliers of such steamers, subjecting them to a hydrostatic pressure, the limit to which, not exceeding two hundred pounds, may be presented by the owner or the master, and shall satisfy themselves, by examination and experimental trials, that the boliers are well made, in an approved from, of good and suitable material, and that they and the machinery, and the appurtenances, may be safely employed in the service proposed in the written application, without period like or property; that the openings for the passage of water and steam respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat are of proper dimensions and free from obstruction; that the spaces between the flues are sufficient, and that the size has of the transition satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are suitisfied incostons, sufficient in umber, well arranged, and in good working order, all but one of which may, if necessary, in the opinion of the inspectors, to secure safety, he take a wholly from the control of all person engaged in navigating the vessel; that there is a suitable number or gauge-cocks inserted in the most approved construction, indicating the high of the water and the pressure of the steam; that upon the upper flue of each outside higu-pressure bolier used upon rivers, there is pieced, in a satisfactory manner, altered are the highest working pressure allowed, and alleyed metals, fusible by the heat of the beller when raised to the highest working pressure allowed, and thereby letting steam escape; and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of scatter to seed the Bollers at all times, whether the vessel is motion or not so that [if a decidency happens it will be through the fault of the offi wes] so that in high-pressure bollers it shall not be less than four inches shows the time.

we the flue.

[Ihird: That in subjecting to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, butters called and usually known under the designation of high-pressure billers, the inspectors shall assume one bundred pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a designation of high-greater by the square inch as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler, made of the best materials, and in the best manner, of places at least one fourth of an inch thick, and shall rate the working power of all high pressure boilers according to their strength, compared with this standard, and in subjecting to the test aforeaid, that class of boilers assually designated and know as low pressure boilers, the said inspectors shall assume fly pounds to the square inch as the maximum working power of a new boiler, made of the best materials, and in the best manner, and shall rate all low pressure boilers according to their strength, compared with this standard: Provided, kavecer, That no boiler of any description shall be rated over one-third of the test applied as atoresaid; nor shall any! Third: That in subjecting to the hydrostatic test atoresaid, boilers called and usually known under the designation of high pressure boilers, the inspectors shall assume one hundred and tenpounes to the square inch as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made of inspected from plates at least one-fourth of an loch thick, in the best manner, and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working power of all high pressure boilers, whether of greater or less oldancer, old or new, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in subjecting to the test aforeaid, that class of boilers anally designated and known as low-pressure boilers, the sail Impectors shall assume fifty p unds pressure to the square inch as the maximum working power upon a new briller of meetium size, made of the material and in the manner aforeaid, and shall rate all low pressure boilers, whether greater or less, old or new, according to their strength compared with this standard: Presided, That no such boilers of eliber description here after m-de, shall be rated over the said standard by eliber meeting and in the manner aforeaid ove scribed, and in all cases the working power allowed shall be to the test applied as one hundred and test two hundred: And provided further. The same rule shall be observed in regard to boilers proviously made, unless the proportion between any such boilers and the splinder or some other cause renders it manifest that its application would be unjust in which eases the loopectors may depart from it if it can be done with a-tey. And no vaive, under any circumstance, he loaded or so managed, in any way, as to subject the boiler to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the inspectors; nor shall any boiler or pipe be approved which is made of bad material, or is unadefrem its form, or dangerous from detective workmanship, age, use, or any other cause.

Fourth: That when the inspection in detail is con-

Fourth: That when the inspection in detail is completed, and the Inspectors approve of the vessel and her equipment throughout, they shall make and subscribe a certificate to the Collector of the District, subscribe at certificate to the Collector of the District, subscribe at certificate to the Collector of the District, subscribe at certificate to the Collector of the District, subscribe at Collector of the District of the Collector of the District of the Collector of the Collector of the District of the Collector of t

stantially as follows :

stantially as follows:

State of

Application having been made in writing by
to the subscribers, Inspectors for said District, to
examine the steamer of are owners and its master; we harms
performed that service; now, on this day of
A.D. do certity, (that she was built in the year,
that she is in all respects staunch and sea worthy, aring suitable accommodations for not exceeding
passengers of all classes, and satisfactory means of
cape from the meln to the upper deck in case of fee or
other accident endangering life; that her holiers serve
made in the year (if of from) of good strongly
from, equal to the best quarity of charcoal free,
not leas than one fourth of an inea thick; that we have
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was belit in the year is in good working order; was belit in the year is in all respects at such seasonthy and in rood condition for navigation, baving suitable means of escape in case of accident f on the